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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
  
Plaintiff,  
  
v.  
  
KEVIN WHITE,  
  
Defendant.

Case No. 2:07-cr-00091-LDG (PAL)  
  
**ORDER**

Defendant Kevin White moves for voluntary dismissal of his motion to vacate, set aside, or correct criminal conviction and sentence pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §2255 (ECF No. 81). The government opposes the motion (ECF No. 82). Having carefully considered the arguments, the Court will grant defendant’s motion.

Citing the Seventh Circuit, the United States argues that voluntary dismissal pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 41 is inconsistent with the rules governing §2255 cases because a voluntary dismissal thwarts the limitations on filing second or successive petitions. *See Felder v. McVicar*, 113 F.3d 696, 698 (7<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1997). Citing the Second Circuit, the United States suggests that in deciding whether a dismissed §2255 motion counts as a first §2255 motion requires consideration whether the circumstances clearly and objectively indicate that the petitioner knows his or her motion is meritless. *See*

1 *Thai v. United States*, 391 F.3d 491, 495 (2<sup>nd</sup> Cir. 2004). The government suggests that  
2 the defendant's motion to withdraw, coming after the Supreme Court's decision in *Beckles*  
3 *v. United States*, 137 S.Ct. 866 (2017), demonstrates his awareness that his §2255 is  
4 without merit.

5       Regardless of whether the Court permits the defendant to voluntarily withdraw his  
6 motion or whether the Court denies the motion on the merits, the defendant will not obtain  
7 any relief from his sentence as a result of his filing of the present §2255 motion. As such,  
8 the United States' opposition to the motion to dismiss, and its request that this Court  
9 proceed to decide the §2255 motion on the merits, will have no other purpose than to  
10 provide the government with an additional argument that the defendant's current §2255  
11 motion will count as a first §2255 motion.

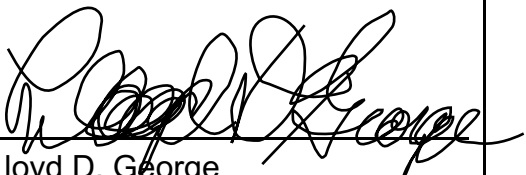
12       However, should circumstances arise in which the defendant seeks to file another  
13 §2255 motion, the defendant will, undoubtedly, be required to establish that the present  
14 motion does not bar that future motion. Whether the present §2255 motion would bar a  
15 second or successive §2255 would require a court to consider all circumstances of the  
16 present motion. Those circumstances would necessarily include recognition that the  
17 present motion was filed, as were many others, in response to the Supreme Court's  
18 decision in *Johnson v. United States*, 135 S.Ct 2551 (2015). The circumstances would  
19 also require recognition of the unsettled state of the law regarding whether, pursuant to  
20 *Johnson*, the Sentencing Guidelines could be subject to a void for vagueness challenge  
21 under the Fifth Amendment's Due Process Clause. The circumstances would further  
22 require recognition that, following *Beckles*, the defendant acknowledged that *Beckles*  
23 foreclosed him from obtaining relief pursuant to *Johnson*. In light of the defendant's  
24 acknowledgment, this Court's decision on the merits would be largely or entirely irrelevant  
25 in deciding whether the defendant should be permitted to file another §2255 motion.

1 In light of these circumstances, the Court finds that proceeding to decide the present  
2 motion on its merits is a waste of judicial resources. The Court will not accept the United  
3 States' invitation to waste the Court's resources to decide a motion that the defendant  
4 seeks to withdraw, merely to provide the United States with an additional argument, which  
5 the Court believes would be irrelevant, that the present motion counted as a §2255 motion  
6 for purposes of determining whether the defendant should be permitted to file and  
7 prosecute a possible future §2255 motion, should the defendant ever choose to file such a  
8 motion.

9 Accordingly, for good cause shown,

10 THE COURT **ORDERS** that Defendant's Voluntary Motion to Withdraw Motion to  
11 Vacate, Set Aside, or Correct a Criminal Conviction or Sentence Pursuant to 28 U.S.C.  
12 §2255 (ECF No. 81) is GRANTED. The Clerk of the Court shall modify the docket to  
13 indicate that Defendant's Motion to Vacate, Set Aside, or Correct Sentence Pursuant to 28  
14 U.S.C. §2255 (ECF No. 72) is WITHDRAWN.

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16 DATED this 15 day of August, 2017.

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19 Lloyd D. George  
20 United States District Judge  
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